



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/643,030	08/18/2003	Peter S. Aronstam	054-14996-USCP	3210
24923	7590	07/28/2008	EXAMINER	
PAUL S MADAN MADAN, MOSSMAN & SRIRAM, PC 2603 AUGUSTA DRIVE, SUITE 700 HOUSTON, TX 77057-5662			PHILLIPS, FORREST M	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		2837		
		MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE
		07/28/2008		PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/643,030	ARONSTAM ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	FORREST M. PHILLIPS	2837	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 April 2008.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 4,5 and 8 is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-3,6,7 and 9-32 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 18 August 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/08/03, 12/27/04, 04/26/05</u> .	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Election/Restrictions***

Claims 4-5 and 8 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 4/28/08.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-3, 6-7, 18, 22-24 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winbow (US5268537) in view of Dedole (US4699240).

With respect to claim 1 With respect to claim Winbow discloses a well bore system for producing seismic energy in an earth formation, comprising:

A cavity containing a fluid (defined by barriers, 2 in figure 2), said cavity disposed in a wellbore; and a drive source (1 in figure 2) in fluid communication with said cavity for generating pressure waves in said cavity, said cavity producing seismic waves in the earth formation in response to said pressure waves (see abstract, Column 4 lines 5-20).

Winbow does not disclose wherein the cavity and said drive source form a closed loop through which said fluid flows.

Dedole discloses a closed loop through for fluid flow comprising a cavity and a drive source for generating seismic waves (abstract)

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Dedole to use a closed loop system with the teachings of Winbow to have a drive source in conjunction with a fluid filled cavity for generating seismic waves.

The motivation for doing so would have been that a closed loop would allow for ease in use of the device remotely, needing only to transmit electrical signals through a cable rather than pulsing fluid a long distance to provide a signal.

With respect to claim 2 Winbow further discloses said drive source generates pressure waves at a selected resonance frequency of said cavity (Column 4 lines 8-17).

With respect to claim 3 Winbow further discloses where said drive source includes at least one of a rotary valve an electro-solenoid oscillator and a pump (Column 4 lines 8-17).

With respect to claim 6 Winbow further discloses further comprising seismic sensors to record said produced seismic waves (10 in figure 1).

With respect to claim 7 Winbow further discloses wherein said fluid is at least one of a liquid or a gas (inherent as fluids are either liquid or gas)

With respect to claim 18 Winbow does not expressly disclose a control unit, but does disclose the driver being controlled, Dedole discloses a control unit (see figure 2).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Dedole to use a control unit with the device of Winbow to allow for control of the drive source.

With respect to claims 22-24 and 32 Examiner considers the method steps to be necessitated by the product structure.

2. Claims 9 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winbow (US5268537) in view of Dedole (US4699240) as applied to claims 1 and 22 above, and further in view of Stangroom (WO9750077).

With respect to claims 9 and 25, Winbow as modified discloses the invention as claimed except wherein the fluid is a smart fluid.

Stangroom discloses the use of a smart fluid as the working fluid for an acoustic transducer.

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Stangroom to use smart fluids as the working fluid of an acoustic transducer with the seismic source and method of Winbow as modified.

The motivation for doing so would have been to reduce cost, space and weight of the system by allowing for the change of fluid parameter only requiring the electrical signal to be modulated (see Stangroom page 3 line 19- end of page 3).

3. Claims 10-14, and 26-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winbow (US5268537) in view of Dedole (US4699240) and Stangroom (WO9750077) as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Wassell (US6257356).

With respect to claim 10 Winbow as modified discloses the invention as claimed except comprising at least one coil provided adjacent to said cavity, said coil providing an excitation for said smart fluid in said cavity when energized.

Wassel discloses the use of a coil (99 in figure 11) provided adjacent to a cavity, said coil providing an excitation for said smart fluid in said cavity when energized (See Column 6 lines 14-45).

With respect to claim 11 Wassel further discloses wherein an effective length of a smart fluid in a cavity can be controlled by selectively energizing said coil (Column 6 lines 14-45).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Wassel to use a coil and smart fluid to control the length of a fluid cavity with the teachings of Winbow to control the length of a resonance cavity of a fluid acoustic source.

The motivation for doing so would be to reduce the number of components being physically moved to control the effective length of the resonance chamber.

With respect to claim 12 Wassel does not disclose expressly wherein the coil includes a plurality of segments which can be separately energized, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide segmented coils to allow for adjustable energizing, since it has been held that the provision of adjustability, where needed, involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Stevens*, 101 USPQ 284 (CCPA 1954).

With respect to claim 13 Wassel further discloses wherein the coil is configured to provide an adjustable magnitude of intensity for said excitation field (Column 6 lines 35-45).

With respect to claim 14 Dedole further discloses a control unit operably coupled with one of said drive source and said coil (see figure 2 control unit coupled with drive source).

With respect to claim 26-27 and 29 examiner considers the method steps to be necessitated by the product structure, refer to above rejections of claims 10-11 and 13-14.

4. Claims 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winbow (US5268537) in view of Dedole (US4699240), Stangroom (WO9750077) and Wassel (US6257356) as applied to claim 14 above, and further in view of Varsamis (US6366531).

With respect to claim 15 Winbow as modified discloses the invention as claimed except comprising at least one sensor connected to said control unit, said at least one sensor configured to measure a selected parameter of interest.

Varsamis discloses activating an acoustic drive source and a sensor connected to the control unit of the drive source, said sensor configured to measure a selected parameter of interest.(see figure 15, Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

With respect to claim 16 Varsamis further discloses wherein said selected parameter of interest is selected from the group consisting of pressure, temperature seismic energy, flow rate, and frequency of pressure signals produced by said drive source (Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

With respect to claim 17 Varsamis further discloses wherein said control unit adjusts said drive source in response to a measurement provided by said at least one sensor.(see figure 15, Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Varsamis to have a sensor measure and the control module control the acoustic source according to the response of the sensor in order to maximize sampling efficiency.

5. Claims 19-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Winbow (US5268537) in view of Dedole (US4699240) as applied to claim 18 above, and further in view of Varsamis (US6366531).

With respect to claim 19 Winbow as modified discloses the invention as claimed except comprising at least one sensor connected to said control unit, said at least one sensor configured to measure a selected parameter of interest.

Varsamis discloses activating an acoustic drive source and a sensor connected to the control unit of the drive source, said sensor configured to measure a selected parameter of interest.(see figure 15, Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

With respect to claim 20 Varsamis further discloses wherein said selected parameter of interest is selected from the group consisting of pressure, temperature seismic energy, flow rate, and frequency of pressure signals produced by said drive source (Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

With respect to claim 21 Varsamis further discloses wherein said control unit adjusts said drive source in response to a measurement provided by said at least one sensor.(see figure 15, Column 9, Line 39 to Column 10, Line 60).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Varsamis to have a sensor measure and the control module control the acoustic source according to the response of the sensor in order to maximize sampling efficiency.

### ***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Refer to form 892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to FORREST M. PHILLIPS whose telephone number is (571)272-9020. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Walter Benson can be reached on 5712722227. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

FP

/Edgardo San Martin/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2837